emi-Annual Report of the Fire Marshal. THE MAYOR, COMMON COUNCIL. AND POLICE JUSTICES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: In laying before you my second semi annual re-port of the results or my investigations into the origin of fires in this city, for the period embraced between the first of December, 1864, and the 31st of

May, 1855. I think it necessary in the first place to call your at auton to certain imperfections in the principles alone which buildings are constructed, together with other matters more or less directly contected and the diseasters which have formed the subject of my inquiries. In all the great European oftices the effects to which I am about to direct your notice are very generally understood, and are guarded against either by individual precastions or stringent police regulations. The come quence is, a comparative immunity from these calamitous visitations, and I rea assure d that it is only necessary to demonstrate this facts to you to matter. As a green proposition, the string of the most function and the string of the most function and the string of the most function can be string to the most function can be string to the most function can be string to the most function and the string of the most function can be string to the string of the most function can be string to the string of the most function can be string to the string the string of our private dwell ness. Our builders having no legal penalty to dead, thally disegrant the moral responsibility impose upon them by the acceptance of duties invoking the security of such a vast amount of life and properly. Their only concern is to make as much as possible on of a contrast, and they care not in how imperfect and dangerous a manner they execute their work. There busing no inspection by the police authorities, and no fine for extelless can be contracted and their can be string that mean mean should. The string the string mean should be string the string that streng mean should be string the string that streng mean should be string the string that streng mean should be string the string that string the string the string that st

to re-ult frem it, dies not hold good to this case. The valgar illustration of the fate of the pit sher in the progress to the well would be more strictly applicable.

The only way in which heat may be safely conducted through a building is in a properly esmented eight inch flue, extending to the register. Nothing but a sap store or fire brick abould be placed around the latter, and on no account abould wood be permitted to come within eighteen or twenty inches of the flue or heaters. It is in the power of the builder to make all these matters secure, but he must have a certain latitude of terms to enable him to do it. If a builder is bound down to the lerus of a tight contract, he cannot be expected to supply more expensive work than will leave him some sargin of profit. Ac ording to the present system, where no check or fire of correquence restrains the greedy calculations of the capitalist, the builder has no option but either to accept the work on the terms offered or riget it altogether. In such instances it is needless to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a man's interests will prevail over his sense of moral restonsibility. The capitalist is, in fact, the party who is most biameable, but until proper legal restraints are imposed on his cupility there is no chance of his recognizing the justice of the saiom, that capital has its duties as well as its rights. The present competition amongst builders, unfortunately encourages this disposition on the part of monied speculators, to screw estimates down to the lowest point. It is not the good workman or the honest dealing tradesman who gets the preference, but he who can best "hide with ornament the waxt of art." and who can make the most show for the smallest amount of money. S) far is this pession for decoration at the expense of substantial workmanship carried, that the inspection of buildings after erection is rendered impassible, without tearing down the only really creditable part of the work. The tasteful but filmsy decorations of the stron

not for stability. The consequence is, that when fire reaches them their immediate destruction is certain.

Having pointed out the defects of construction which appear to me to be the immediate cause of most of the fires which take place in our city, it will now be expected that I should suggest remedies for them. As I have before stated, it is usless to appeal to the good fee ing or nonesty of any of the parties whose interests are bound up with the present building system. The cure must come from the Legislature or the municipal authorities themselves. It seems to me that a law or ordinance should be passed, imposing a fine and imprisonment on building with walls less than sixteen inches, or flues less than eight or twelve inches in thickness. In all cases there should be a party wall, with beams of sofficient strength to guarantee the safety of the edifice. I would also make it penal to place any wood work within a distance less than twenty inches of the chimney or furnose flues. To carry out these regulations, a certain number of competent persons, (experienced massus and carpenters) should be appointed, as in London and Paris, to inspect all new buildings, and to report all infractions of the law to the proper authorities.

In order to illustrate the necessity of the adoption of some such arrangements as those which I propose, I will just mention a case in which I was persunally concerned. A short time since, Judge Morris, of the Sopreme Court, requested me to examine a house he had just hired, [No. 11 Fast Thirty third street,] one of a block of seven dwellings, owned by Wm. B. Astor, Esq. I cailed in, to essist me, Mr. Jehn A. Cregier, one of the experienced amistant engineers of the Fire Depart-

motive the chinary flows were the service of the control of the control of the chinary flows were the spit on depth and the chinary flows were the spit on depth and the chinary flows were the spit on depth and the chinary flows were the spit on depth and the chinary flows were the spit on depth and the chinary flows were the spit of the spit of the chinary flows were the spit of the spit of

and it can be started, it will come to something strong, if not refined.

Allow me to state that I interested myself some 20 years ago, in relation to the means by which art may be sostained in this country. In London, with a population of a million and a half, and a superbexhibition, the Royal Academy's receipts were 23,500. In Boston, with a population at that time of 60,600, the Athersom's receipts were \$3,500, for an exhibition of very humble merits. The people generally, in this country, go to exhibitions, if they believe them worth paying for, and the artists ought to paint for them, and to organize a system of exhibitions, by which their works about be exhibited throughout the Union.

But capital is required for that, and artists rurely have capit all until they have picked up a good set of customes and got a local fame, and would be more hurt than benefitted by helping their young compellors into notice. To state the case the other end foremost, men who have capital, or the expertation of it, do not become artists or writers, but turn their attention to speculation, in which their capital will enable them to make money faster than they can do it by their inchividual labor. Hence it is proper that a joint stock company of outsiders should be be hydred to take held, and do what their business habits will exable them to do better than artists.

But while I wish it to be a metter of profit to those who invest money, I hope that the spirit of sordid apeculation will keep out of it, and slick to cheap tenant houses, or beild duety relivends, or do any other shably work. A liberal bazard is what is wanted; what is done should be done on a libral scale, that shall merit the public admiration, whether it gets it or not.

If the business of exhibiting and selling works of art be carried on as you propose, with advances of a quarter of their value, I believe it will be as profitable as other business; for people have in them the foundation of a taste, if not a developed tame; and they will be a seven per cent, and

check we will readinately athres to thair policy, and firmly residence; theory to wear the courses, ability and disposition is protect the citizens of one State or Turritory, in the firm exercise of the courses, ability and disposition is protect the citizens of one State or Turritory, in the firm exercise of the course of

Delirium and Death of a New York Merchant
—Distressing Cassanty.

(From the Madison, Wa. Journal, July 12)
Yesterday merning, about half past one o'clock, Mr. W. S. Hutchins, of the firm of Fuller, Hutchins & Lasell, dealers in silk goods, No. 91 Liberty street, New York, came to a sudden and violent death by jumping from the fourth atory front window of the Capital House upon the stone pavement below.

Mr. Hutchins arrived in this place by the train from Miwaukis at 11 o'clock on Monday evening. We learn that he exhibited symptoms of suffering from dell-tum tremens on board of the cars, and on Tuesday morning he appeared somewhat Irrational and in a high state of nervous excitement. By the advice of Mr. Russell, the landlord of the Capital House, he applied to Dr. J. J. Brown for medical advice. Uncer the treatment of Dr. Brown he became more quiet, and in the afternoon and evening appeared quite rational, up to 12 o'clock at night, when Dr. Brown left him apparently quiet, anday: g that he felt inclined to sleen. The Doctor protosed to remain with him until morning, but upon his urging that it was unnecessary, and supposing from his appearance and rational conversation that his mental derangement was over, the doctor retired, charging that it was unnecessary, and supposing from his appearance and rational conversation that his mental derangement was over, the doctor retired, charging these in the house it the patient made any disturbance to send for him immediately. Mr. Russell testified before the jury of inquest, which was called early Wednesday morning, that at about halt-past one o'clock in the morning, as he was retining to his room, he met Mr. Hutchins in the passage, with his coat on his arm, and, on inquiry, Mr. H. informed him that he was going to leave. Mr. Russell testified before the immediately discount of his window to accertain the cause discovered something lying on the walk below. He time slitately informed a porter, who went down and found Mr. Hutchins was found to be dead, with one side of

COSSUL MELD TO BAIL IN \$2,000—REMARES OF MIL ROWACKOFT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 15]

At eleven o'clock prelately morning the hall was crowded by a deeply attentive audience to hear the declapor of the Commissioner, which we present in full.

This case has occupied the time of the Court several days in its trial, but not longer, perhaps, than the facts in the case and its importance would seem to demand, and on the latter account, as well as on account of the nevel proceedents which we find, either direct or analogous, in the investigation of almost every case that is brought better judicial it blunal, I have fait no little concern. The fact that most of the legal questions raised in the progress of the case were presented and argued generally, without special reference to the authorities or also is aupport of these points, has made my duty more difficult to perform, within the few hours since our adjournment, thus it would otherwise have need. I amaware that the being but a preliminary examination, it is not generally at pected that the party on whom devolves the duty of disposing of the case for the time being shuft a preliminary examination, it is not generally as pected that the party on whom devolves the duty of disposing of the case for the time being shuft in or fatter into any of these and generally actions of the examinating court to ect as a more machine devoid of conscience and regardless of law and juctice. It appears to me unnecessary that an examining court should, in giving the conclusions in a case, go menutely into the law in support of those conclusions, and it would not be very much cut of the usual custom to princuous the final order by holding the party to sawer, or discharging him as the case may be. But, out of respect for the lamid and property, I have concluded, as briefly as I can, begive the reasons for entertaining the opinions I shall advance on some of the main questions argued in this case. If I understand my duty in a case like the present, it is to ascertain whether,

you to be miles of an elected in the service of any torsian marine or scamma, on beard of any vessel of war, letter of warque, or privates, every periva so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high missemeanor, and shall be fined, she. The proviso is that the act shall not extend to "any subject or citizen of any foreign prince. See., who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall on beard of any vessel of war, See, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, and shall on beard of any vessel of war, See, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted out and equipped as auch, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain," Ac, another subject of the same foreign pr mipple, who is transiently within the United States. We read that this act was considered as declaratory of the pre-existing law of nations, and was intended to aid the Executive in the enforcement of that law. That the design is to prevent our citizens from involving this nation in the quarrels of other nations to the injury of our neutral policy, and neither to aid nor kinder either of the beligerents, but to stand indifferent between them. Counsellor for defence claim—I. That Mr. Rowecrott, by virtue of the claimed that, by virtue of the third article of the Consul, is exempt from arrest in his own house. This point has been lead, sustorities shall not invade them under any pretext." Ac. Some descussion as to the meaning of the words. "In the sustorities shall not invade them under any pretext." Ac. Some descussion as to the meaning of the words. "In which if I were to attempt to dispose of, would occupy more time than I expected to devote to the disposition of the entire case, indeed, it would be usaless for me to attempt to meet the various matters of seeming importance discussed in this trial, especially nat I think I can askey obspose of the case without referring at all to mean of the points, and that it can allowed by referring to Kent's Commentation, which he would be usaless for me to attemp

ble or other offser ex clinto or under a warrant granted by a justice of the pane, or a Judge. As.

An arrestin estimate cases is the apprehending or detaining of the percent in order to be forthcoming to answer an The law implicitly affer to be forthcoming to answer an The law implicitly afferts power to issue a warrant when it gives jurisdiction over the offsece.

At seem non law no place affords protection to offenders against the criminal law.

Where the magnificate is not present when a crime has been committed the ought not, upon mere direction, to seed the party accused to prison, but or due consideration of widence adduced before him.

Wherever the case will admit, it is incre prodent to obtain the authority of a magnificate, to give greater security to the parties by whom the arrest is to be effected.

If danger of abconding is not great, it is profesable to issue sommons.

aummone.

A warrant protests the party serving it, unless procured maliciously.

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Decimen of the Commissiones.—Births to hold or keep is possession, to keep in pay, to have an interest to hold or keep is possession. The hold or keep is possession, to keep in pay, to have the hold or keep is possession, to keep in pay, to have an interest to hold or keep is possession. The hold or keep is possession, to keep in pay, to have an interest to hold or keep is possession, to keep in pay, to have an interest to hold or keep is possession. The hold or keep is possession to have a finish to be a finis

May it please your Honor—It is true that I held only the (title of a consul, but it will be proved that I am a public minister, and entitled to their rights an grivi-iges. When I came to this country, empowered by my roversign, I presented myself before the President of the United States, and he, in behalf of, and acting for

the United States, and he, in behalf of, and netting for the great American people, granted me an executive, on titing me to all the duties and privileges of consuls of the most favored nations and I now held it to be my duty, in behalf of the government I represent, to pretest against an opinion which does not grant me those rights and privileges enjoyed by the consuls of the most favored nations. I deem it a duty I ows to my sovereign to make this protest. Percently, I am nothing is this matter, but I represent the great independent British nation.

The Consul then spoke of the treaty between this government and France in retailon to consuls and their exception from airest, and claimed for the consuls of his government the same privileges and exemption.

I now assert my entire innocence of the charge brought against me; I would not be so foolish or so simple as to every me to temption. I now assert my entire innocence of the charge brought against me; I would not be so foolish or so simple as to every me to the ment on the state that there was a point not sufficiently or distinctly dwelf upon by his counsel, which was that he was a representative of a great government in a ministerial capacity, and claimed to be exempt on criminal process on account of his character as minister; that he was sent here by his government in a ministerial capacity, and claimed to be exempt on criminal process on account of his character as minister; that he was sent here by his government at a time when it was supposed that a set of privaters were organizing to invade Coba, which, if time, therefore, claimed that his functions were more ministerial than consular.

Yet, said he, the consults office is a public one, all claimed. Eve as any might it be, then, for an evil disposal person to misrepresent what I might say! It is not to be supposed for a moment that I am not sware that enlistments for the Grines have been made in the city of Cincianuti. I have applications every day—sending sends of the point of the point of the point o

Year, that is a test pretty generally known. Angland treats her soldiers well.
Year, the slawys treats men well who fight for her certainty.
Well, I should like to entist in the foreign legion.
Well, I should like to entist in the foreign legion.
Well, I should like to entist in the foreign legion.
Well, I should like to see you fighting for her in the Grimes, with five thousand other Americans; you are a new testing fesion, but I can't do anything for you.
Why, are you not the British Connu!
Yes, I am; and for the very reason because I am firther than the connect selled you for the Crimes.
Hereupon the applicant goes away grambling at his hard fate in not being enlisted for the foreign legion.
How ear, thou, is it for a maliciously disposed person to misrepresent what I as, I do not pretent to very that I am waves that enlictments for the Crimen have been made in the city of Cladianati. It is my duty to know it.

I tall you, sir, I am heartily sick of these applications, and feel like tumbiling the applicants down the stellar when I see them approach.

I am sent here by my sovereign for the purpose of being more of it, and report to my government. It is my duty to acquaint myself with what it going on around me of interest to my own country and my sovereign.

It is my duty to protect every Resitted subject who claims such protection.

Here a voice cried out, "Ah, I can hear what you say now.

The Commissioner very promptly ordered the man to be removed.

Mr. Reveccoft then contended that the entire proceeding had been irregular, that he felt himself alone, but that he should ever uphold the rights of his government, and had no fear whatever of prigons. He concluded by saying that he came to this country to college the witnesses, did not originate with the American people.

The Commissioner then the the books of howevery. Turbell and Hamilton, the foreer at 20,000, and the latter \$1,000 such. Captain Foshner was had to his own recognizates.